

THE DAILY HERALD.

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LEAD.—Brokers' \$1.05; exchange, \$1.22;
65%.COPPER.—Easy; brokers' 11; exchange,
11.Hayti is the black pearl of the An-
tilles.Dr. Hunter proved to be a quitter af-
ter all.In politics to be in the minority is to
be in the soup.An American triple alliance—gold, sil-
ver and the Democratic party.For a cold man Senator Sherman
made the Spaniards pretty hot.Italy carried the war into Africa but
she sincerely wishes she had not.Speaker Reed gets his bomb talked
about by keeping silent about it him-
self.General Miles' foolishness thinks that
the favorite son should be a son of
Mars.The Kansas City Star speaks of him
as James Marquette. Why not James
Market?Would the comet be able to knock the
spots off the sun if they should come
in contact?Thus far all the Republican presiden-
tial candidates decline to ride in a sil-
ver band wagon.Tillman is fast catching on to the
ways of civilization. He is syndicating
his article on Wall street.Even Anthony Comstock cannot ob-
ject to the statue of Marquette on the
ground that it is undraped.All now speak of General Harrison
with consideration and respect. Other-
wise, all the world loves a lover.Senator Tillman confesses that he has
a boom. The public has had the im-
pression that it was a pitchfork.Senator Durrans claiming to be Mich-
igan's favorite son is nothing less than
the setting up of the standard of Cae-
sarism.Mr. Cleveland is said to favor Sec-
retary Carlisle as the Democratic candi-
date. But Mr. Cleveland isn't the Dem-
ocratic party.The Salvation Army doesn't seem to
know where it is at. To all except itself
it looks as though it were in the
Slough of Despond.Thomas A. Edison waxes wroth over
the wrongs of invention. Here is a
great chance for him to invent some-
thing to prevent these wrongs.The edict has gone forth from Paris,
London and New York that the big
sleeves are to be reduced. There was
no other alternative if there was to be
any change.The British blue book on the Vene-
zuelan controversy is about to be issued.
Strange as it may seem, the blue book
gives a very rosy view of the Eng-
lish side of the case.To the department of justice there
should be added a bureau of statistics
that the country may have accurate
information as to the number of lynch-
ings, where occurring, method of ex-
ecution, cause, etc.Our musical critic says that "in the
grand thund' us forte places," Pader-
ewski hammered the keys with the
knuckles of his thumbs. So it appeared
to the eye; to the ear he seemed to get
there with both feet.A Lynn, Mass., pastor says that
trusts are in fashion and "what the
church wants is to form a National
Sunday trust and monopolize fifty-two
days every year for the financial benefit
of the clergy." In the past to trust
in the Lord has generally been thought
to meet the requirements of this de-
mand.The Omaha Bee thinks it might pay
the people of the United States to keep
a presidential aspirant constantly in
the speaker's chair if by that operation
they can insure the application of rigid
principles of economy to all congress-
ional appropriations. It certainly would
if economy in the matter of congress-
ional appropriations would thereby be
controlled.The action of those Republican
senators from the silver states who
voted against taking up the tricky and
dishonest revenue bill last week is
savagely treated by the exclusive high
tariff and gold press," says the Tri-
bune. There never was a happier
characterization than calling the
Dingley bill a "tricky and dishonest
revenue bill." But what a comment
on the Republican house of represen-
tatives which passed the bill.FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSION
AGAIN.By taking the necessary action to
drop ten men from the police force,
as ordered by the city council, and by
certain recommendations made to the
legislature as amendments to the fire
and police commission's bill, the fire
and police commission, and the law
which created it, have become once
more a chief topic of conversation.As to the selection of the men for
dismissal, it is charged that the men
who had most won the confidence of
Chief Pratt, and upon whom he had
most relied, are among the men dis-
missed; and to say the least of it, there
is good ground for believing that the
recommendations of the chief had been
more considered; for, after all, the
efficiency of the police department de-
pends upon the confidence existing be-
tween the men and the chief; and to
dismiss the men in whom he had
special confidence—unless they were
actually incompetent men, was to
weaken the police force, a thing, in
view of the fact that it is necessary
weakened by dismissing ten men,
which ought to have been carefully
avoided.Of the recommendations proposed at
the meeting of the commission yester-
day, some of which were finally sub-
mitted to the house committee on mu-
nicipal corporations, the one intro-
duced by Mr. Jennings, to place the
power to appoint the commission in
the hands of the governor instead of
the city council, is not to be thought
of. It is a direct reproach to the
city council, and to the city, and is
equivalent to saying that they are not
capable of self-government; that local
self-government is not attainable in
our cities. Let not Utah for very
shame say that by any act of legis-
lation.The chief point of attack by the
commission upon the bill pending be-
fore the legislature is that part which
confers upon the chief of police and
chief of the fire department the power
to make and enforce the rules and
regulations, suspend without pay, fine
or dismiss any subordinate officer,
member or employee, with the condi-
tion that they report the reason there-
of to the board of commissioners. "This
is but the same power," says the com-
mission, "heretofore vested in the
mayor, or council, and an obnoxious
evil the present system was designed to
obviate. The machine, so constructed,
is none the less powerful for evil, be-
cause the manager is a chief of police
or engineer of the fire department,
than if he were the mayor. Is it not
apparent that this feature of the bill
eliminates the very life of the system?"We think this is not a just criticism
of the section of the bill conferring
upon the chiefs this power, for the
reason that it fails to recognize the
fact that the chief is amenable to the
board of commissioners while the
mayor and city council were amenable
to no one, except to public opinion.
Nor does the following remark of the
commissioners meet fully the criticism
we have made of them:"While carefully providing for this
power to be vested as above stated the
bill does not contemplate the exercise
of a like authority by the board over
the respective chiefs. That is, in any
practical way. The power of the four
members—all concurring—to remove, is
not practically operative."The trouble with this is that it does
not state the whole fact. The bill pro-
vides for the board to arbitrarily dis-
miss the chiefs by unanimous action,
without trial, and even without stat-
ing a reason for their act, further than
that the good of the service demands
that action; and it also provides that
for cause upon a decision of the ma-
jority of the board, after trial, the
chiefs may be dismissed, a fact which
the commission ignores.Of the amendments recommended by
the board, we think the one which
makes the suspensions and dismissals
of the chiefs liable to be overruled by
action of a majority of the board,
ought not to be accepted, for the reason
that it would destroy the efficiency
of the force; for if the chief should dis-
miss or suspend a man and then by
action of the board that man was
thrown back upon him, the foundation
of insubordination, mistrust, hatred, de-
termination to get even, and lack of
confidence in him, and with that in the
force, efficiency is gone.So, too, the recommendation that
three members of the board have pow-
er to remove the chiefs without trial,
ought to be rejected. It is better, and
it is enough, that the chiefs be removed
without trial only by unanimous action
of the board and by three mem-
bers for cause and after trial. In fact,
the bill pending before the legislature
would be much better without the
modifications suggested by the com-
missioners, and we hope it will soon
become the law.

A DEMOCRATIC DUTY.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, refer-
ring to the recent convention of gold
Democrats in Missouri, said:When Democrats who oppose gold
monometallism and corporation credit
money based upon public debt are ac-
cused of deserting the party of Jef-
ferson, Jackson and Benton, the charge
calls for laughter, not argument.We should think so; and the laughter
ought to drive the people making the
charge out of the arena. Espe-
cially when they class Benton
among the supporters of a single gold
standard. It makes one wonder if
those Missouri Democrats ever so
much as heard of "Old Bullion," a
sobriquet Benton earned because of his
steadfast adherence to the doctrine
that the United States was intended
by its founders to be a hard money
country; that its money could only con-
sist of gold and silver. His remarks
on that subject in the senate in the
year 1837 on the occasion of a bill
being introduced for equalizing the
value of gold and silver, and localizing
the tender of foreign coin of both metals,
are very interesting; and as it is
claimed that they represent the posi-
tion of the Democratic party on the
question of money at that time, we
quote a condensed statement of what
"Old Bullion" said:"In the first place he was one of
those who believed that the govern-
ment of the United States was in-
tended to be a hard money govern-
ment; that it was the intention and
the declaration of the constitution of
the United States that the federal cur-
rency should consist of gold and silver;
and that there is no power in congress
to issue, or to authorize any company
of individuals to issue any species of
federal paper currency whatsoever.
Every clause in the constitution whichbears upon the subject of money—
every early statute of congress which
interprets the meaning of these
clauses—and every historic recollec-
tion which refers to them, go hand in
hand in giving to that instrument the
meaning which this proposition as-
cribes to it. The power granted to
congress to coin money is an authority
to stamp metallic money and is not an
authority for emitting slips of paper
containing promises to pay money.
The authority granted to congress to
regulate the value of coin, is an au-
thority to regulate the value of the
metallic money, not of paper. The
prohibition upon the states against
making anything but gold and silver
a legal tender, is a moral prohibition,
founded in virtue and honesty, and is
just as binding upon the federal govern-
ment as upon the state governments;
and that without written prohibition;
for the difference in the nature of the
two governments is such that the
states may do all things which they
are not forbidden to do; and the federal
government can do nothing which it
is not authorized by the constitution
to do. The framers of the constitution
created a hard money government.
They intended the new government to
recognize nothing for money but gold
and silver; and every word admitted
into the constitution, upon the subject
of money, defines and establishes that
sacred intention."The spirit of Mr. Benton's argument
carried to its legitimate conclusion
would be: Since the framers of the
constitution created a hard money
government, and intended the new gov-
ernment to recognize nothing for
money but gold and silver; and every
word admitted into the constitution,
upon the subject of money, defines and
establishes that sacred intention—why,
it follows that gold and silver—not gold
or silver—is the money of the constitu-
tion, and congress never had, and has
not now, the constitutional power
to strike down one of these money
metals and change the money of the
United States from gold and silver to
gold alone. It was, therefore, uncon-
stitutional legislation in 1873, enacted
under a Republican administration,
that demonetized silver; and we believe
it to be the duty of the Democratic
party, as the party that has been the
guardian of the constitution, the party
of constitutional morality—to undo
what the Republican party uncon-
stitutionally did—to right the wrong the
Republican party did in demonetizing
silver, by restoring constitutional
money to the people, by opening the
mints to the free and unlimited coin-
age of silver and gold at the present
legal ratio; and where the party ac-
complishes that work, as ultimately
we believe it will accomplish it, it will
be accounted one of the glorious
achievements of the party of the con-
stitution.

AN UNWRITTEN LAW.

A speech to repeal that part of the
present law which justifies homicide
where in a sudden heat of passion
caused by an attempt of some person
to commit a rape upon his wife, daughter,
sister, mother or other female rela-
tion, or dependent, or to defile the same,
or when the defendant has actually
been committed—a speech, we say, to
repeal this provision of the law may be
eloquent and even learned, as the
speech of Mr. Critchlow in the house
yesterday is said to have been; but
the fact still remains and will remain
that it is the unwritten law of this land,
that homicide under the circumstances
named is justifiable, and unwritten law
is none the less real because it may
lack a place upon the statute books.
The statute law may be swept away by
legislative amendment as proposed, but
the unwritten law will remain the
same, and being planted in the heart of
man by the nature of him, and as much
a part of him as the instinct of self-
defense; and moreover, being most ac-
tively alive in the breasts of the most
honorable of men, it will assert itself
and maintain itself in spite of orations
and written laws.We desire to say also that the fact
that death may be visited upon the
wretch who invades a man's home and
defiles his wife, either by force or seduc-
tive arts, by the injured husband,
father or brother, is one of the greatest
restraints to this crime of defilement;
it is most salutary as a protection to
the purity of the homes of our people,
and it ought not to be weakened. Why
punish men for protecting their homes
when the best instinct of the best peo-
ple justify a man in avenging the out-
raged honor of himself and his family?

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

To the citizens who pay the taxes it
looks as though our municipal affairs
were conducted somewhat on the plan
of the circumbulation office, and with
that efficiency that would be expected
in consequence. A week or so ago the
city attorney took upon himself to play
the part of a policeman and assailed
a gambling den, breaking in the doors
in his frantic efforts in behalf of law
and order. The result was he made
himself ridiculous and a butt for jokers
for some days. Since then he has
not repeated the performance and is
not likely to. His mistake was in at-
tempting to do that which his official
duties did not call upon him to do.Now it would seem that the police
board is to look after the city attorney
and teach him the ways of wisdom in
the conduct of his office. At its meet-
ing Wednesday evening one of the
members stated that he had been re-
quested by the city council to call the
board's attention to the manner in
which the police court's records were
kept. Now the police court records are
kept in none of the police commission's
official business, and it is very surpris-
ing that any member of that body
should have undertaken to make it the
board's business, even at the request
of the city council. If that board will
give the city good police and fire pro-
tection and make its sole object the
welfare of the citizens it will have
enough to do and will earn and re-
ceive the public's thanks. The city's
affairs will be very much better man-
aged if each department will put all
its energies and "best thought" into
the doing of the work that lies within
its proper sphere. There is too much
clique, too much politics, politics of
the spoils kind, in our city government,
and the people are disgusted with it
all. It is about time something else
was thought of. If such department
will attend strictly to business things
will be much better. In other words,
the minutes are carefully looked
after the hours will take care of them-
selves.

THE ITALIAN DEFEAT.

The extent of the disaster that has
overtaken the Italian troops at Adowa
is far greater than at first reported.
The government acknowledges that
150 officers were killed but refuses to
admit that more than 5,000 men were
killed. It is safe to say that these ad-
missions are the minimum rather than
the maximum. It will be a terrible
blow to Italian pride and cause a loss
of prestige. The defeat at Adowa has
caused the downfall of the Crispi-
cabinet, Rudini again being called to
the head of the government. This
change of cabinet does not by any
means imply that Italy will have done
with Abyssinia. That she will under-
take to retrieve her fortunes and re-
gain her lost prestige on the very
ground where she lost it, there is little
doubt. Will she accomplish this? Con-
quest and colonization in Africa have
been an Italian dream for many years;
it seems to have been inherited from
the days when Rome was the mistress
of the world. Up to the present time
the dream has not been realized, and
now seems further off than ever.What will be the effect of this re-
verse in Europe? Italy has been po-
tent in European politics since her
unification through being a member of
the Triple alliance. She is still that
and will continue to be. If it be true
that the Italian troops behaved very
badly under fire while the native
auxiliaries conducted themselves much
better, then Italian military prestige
will have suffered a blow from which
it will be hard to recover. In the
Triple alliance this fact will not have
so much weight as it might be ex-
pected to have, for there Italy's chief
strength is considered to be upon the
ocean.Upon Italy and her people this re-
verse cannot but have very great
effect. Abyssinia became an Italian
protectorate by virtue of the treaty of
May 2, 1889, confirmed and extended in
October of the same year by a conven-
tion for "mutual protection" between
Menelek and Umberto I, king of Italy.
This protectorate has necessitated the
keeping of a very respectable army in
Africa, which costs money. It is a
heavy drain on the resources of the
kingdom, whose revenues are far from
equaling the expenditures. In 1894-5,
the deficit was 104,746,106 lire. Already
taxation in Italy is so heavy that the
people fairly groan under it and it is
almost impossible to increase taxes.
To continue this protectorate and to
recover from this great defeat, means
increased expenditures which call for
an increase of taxes. The outlay in
Abyssinia has been swallowed up in
an ignominious defeat.The house branch of the Utah Re-
publican legislature is evidently a dif-
ficult body to please. Representative
Nebeker, of Rich county, on Wednes-
day introduced a resolution indorsing
the course of Senator Frank Cannon
in voting for silver as against tariff,
but Republicans refused to consider it.
Not to be discouraged by this unfeel-
ing act the member from Rich intro-
duced another resolution commending
Senator Brown for voting in favor
of tariff and against silver, this also
the Republicans refused to consider.
Still not to be discouraged Nebeker
proposed the following:Whereas, The Republicans of Utah
consider the silver and tariff questions
of equal importance; and,Whereas, Free coinage of silver and
a high protective tariff are the twin
issues of the Republican party, be it
thereforeResolved, By the house of represen-
tatives, the senate concurring, that we
endorse Senator Cannon in voting for
silver and against protection, and that
we further endorse Senator Brown in
voting for protection and against sil-
ver.This, too, the Republicans refused to
consider. The question now is what
will the Republicans in the house ap-
prove or condemn in their United
States senators; for it seems truly that
they will not indorse the course of
either the one or the other, nor even of
both of them!Henry George does not believe in
coast defenses. He realizes that no sin-
gle tax would defray the expenses
thereof.The animal industry section of the
agricultural appropriation bill appears
to be a beta noise.

WHERE JOHN BULL GOT HIS NAME.

"John Bull," the mythological personage
supposed to represent the English people,
and now figuring largely in our editorial
writing and in cartoons, was the inven-
tion of Dr. Arbuthnot in one of his satir-
ical sketches ridiculing the great duke of
Marborough. In the opinion of Dr. John-
son, Arbuthnot was "the first man among
the eminent writers in Queen Anne's
time." He drew John Bull as the typical
Englishman—a stout, red-faced old farm-
er, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric,
when angry, as hoarse and well-to-do
fellow. He clothed him in leather breech-
es and top boots, put a stout cudgel in
his hand and a bull dog at his heels, and
set him up for all time to serve as
the representative Englishman. He may
have been not so bad as a caricature, but
the days of Queen Anne. But today cer-
tainly there is much more in Leslie Niles
than in the "fat old farmer." The average
Englishman in 1893 is physically no
stouter certainly than—probably not so
stout as—the average American, and he
does not carry the bull dog and the
stout cudgel and the bull dog are no
longer apt symbols of the modern Brit-
ish nation. He has lost the ex-
cessive pugacity of his forefathers, and,
as we have lately seen, is, above all,
anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle
Samuel.—Baltimore Sun.

A HIGH AMBITION.

That Any Indulgent Father Would
Be Proud of in a Son."Harold!" The indulgent father of the
young man who had just gone through
college laid his hand on his son's shoul-
der. "Harold," he said, "I don't shudder
a penny of the money I have spent in edu-
cating you. I have supplied you liberally
with the means to enable you to fit your-
self for any career. If you fail, it will
be your own fault. I am still willing to help
you in any way you can reasonably ask.
You have had a long course of prepara-
tion for success in life, and now it re-
mains for you to say what vocation you
will choose. Don't fear to aim high, my
boy. What shall it be?"Touched deeply by this evidence of pa-
ternal pride and devotion, the young man
answered:"I can have my way about it, dad. I
think I'd like to be a retired army officer
on half pay."—London Tit-Bits.Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.LAWYERS, ATTENTION!
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SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The six senators who voted against the
revival of Cuban belligerency are
evidently fond of a loneliness that can
almost be cut with a knife.—Houston,
Texas, Post.Congress will be asked again to "im-
prove the Chicago river." Bural would
be the most feasible plan of improve-
ment.—Chicago Dispatch.With prohibition out of the way Iowa
will be able to concentrate all of its time
and attention on Senator Allison's presi-
dential boom.—Kansas City Star.Mr. Allison is everybody's second
choice. In other words, Mr. Allison
stands upon the worthy and in de-
spite of the fact that there are others—
Detroit Tribune.Speaker Reed thinks congress will be
ready to adjourn by June 1. It ought
to quit before that time. It has shown
itself unable to do more than pass the
appropriation bills. That team of wild
horses which General Harrison saw on
the president's hands has been supplanted
by a team of bally horses contributed
by General Harrison's party. The sooner
they are unhitched and turned out to
graze the better for the country.—Spring-
field Republican.Beyond doubt the present congress,
making all proper allowance for the
shining exceptions, is the most unright-
eased, incompetent, sordid and shameless
body that has ever sat in the halls of
the national capital. The bottom rail
has run on the top in the country at
large, there is reason to fear. It cer-
tainly is on top in the legislature chosen
in this country of late years, and is not
representative, but it is true.—New York
Sun.

SHORT AND SHARP.

Admiral Belknap's Idea of a War
With Spain.It is not at all likely that congress
would pass resolutions giving belligerent
rights to the Cuban insurgents without
just and sufficient cause. The congress
of the United States of course acts upon
more complete information than the aver-
age citizen can have, and in such a grave
matter of public policy it would not act
affirmatively without fully knowing the
ground it stood on. I do not think that
Spain, in view of the early recognition of
the southern confederacy, and the hostil-
ity shown in Cuban ports, especially Ha-
vana, to the flag of the United States
during the rebellion, would have any
reason to make a claim of such action
on the part of our government towards
the Cuban insurgents. I do not know how
far the Spanish press influences the Span-
ish government, but it is very natural for
the Spanish press to be excited over any
purpose to recognize the insurgents. How
far their expressions would affect the
government is problematical. Spain has
everything to lose and nothing to gain by
war with this government. Such a war
can have but one ending, and that would
be the planting of the American flag on
the island of Cuba. The defenses of Cu-
ban ports are not formidable. The en-
trance to the harbor of Havana is nar-
row, and therefore furnishes an excellent
chance for defending it with torpedoes,
but Havana can be very readily reached
from the sea.As for the relative strengths of the na-
vies of the two countries, I will only say
that ours is much superior. Whatever the
character of the ships and guns, there is
no comparison as to the personnel of the
two naval services. It is brain and brawn
in the handling of ship and gun that
counts, and our personnel is far ahead of
the Spanish.I do not think the coast of the United
States would be in any danger of attack.
In my judgment, Spain would need all
her available navy around Cuba, for if
she left the Cuban coast unguarded all our
guilt ports would swarm with vessels
loaded with men and munitions of war to
be landed in Cuba.The seizure of Cuba would practically
end the war, for Spain could make no at-
tack upon us that we could not success-
fully resist.
No great expansion of our navy would
be necessary. We should need all the
ships we have now committed to the
navy. It would not do us much harm to
construct all the ships we have available
on the Atlantic coast. Some merchant
steamers might be employed as commerce
destroyers and as transports to land
troops in Cuba.Such a war, if it should come, would be
a short and sharp one.—Rear Admiral
George E. Belknap in Boston Journal.

MULLEN IN PARVO.

A man's life is an appendix to his
heart.—South.
Joys are our wings, sorrows are our
spurs.—Bichter.A little heart makes a blooming vil-
lage.—Scottish Proverb.A lie must be thatched with another,
or it will soon fall through.—Owen.
The great secret of life is never to be
in the way of others.—Halliburton.Such is the poetic love compotes,
a singing nettle mixed with roses.—Brown.
Is not light grander than fire? It is
the same element in a state of purity.—
Carlyle.Knowledge of all avails the human
kind for all beyond the grave are joys
of mind.—Hogg.

AT BED-TIME.

When my good-nights and prayers are
said,
And I am warm tucked up in bed,
I know my guardian angel stands
And holds my head between his hands.I cannot see his gown of light,
Because I keep my eyes shut tight,
For if I open them I know
My pretty angel has to go.But while my eyes are shut I hear
His white wings rustling very near,
I know it is his darling wings,
Not mother folding up my things!—
Daily Mail Gazette.To remove dandruff, keep the scalp
moist, clean and healthy, and give
vitality and color to weak, faded and
gray hair, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It
has no equal in merit as a hair dress-
ing and for the prevention of baldness,
scalp humors and dandruff.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A Young Republican: Little Lord
Chastel—Oh, I'm going to be an omnibus
conductor when I grow up.
Fair American:—But your brother's go-
ing to be a duke, isn't he?
He is, I'm sure, but what's about all
he's fit for you know?—Punch."I can't understand why Jolliver gave
up writing poetry. He was doing great
work."
"He gave it up as soon as he saw the
statues people erect to deceased poets.
He was afraid they'd put up a brass car-
toon of him if he kept on."—Harper's
Bazar.The Trials of the Profession.—Doctor—
"Your wife is in a critical state. I
should advise you to call in some spe-
cialist to consult on the case."
"I have," I told my wife long ago she
ought to get prompt medical aid, but
she thought you would be offended."
Fick-Me-Up.Confessed.—A lady of this city, who is
far more particular about her husband's
appearance than she is about her own, sur-
veying him with evident disapproval.
"What is the matter?" he inquired.
"That suit of clothes. You've had it
only three weeks, and it looks as if you
had slept in it!""I have," he replied candidly; "I wore
it to church."—Washington Star.His last resort.—"This story of yours,"
said the publisher to the author, "I am
afraid, we can't do anything with. It
lacks every essential feature of a suc-
cessful book. We can make you no of-
fer for it. Nor would I advise you to
have it published at your own expense,
for I do not think you would be able
to sell half a dozen copies.""Well," replied the author, as he took
the manuscript back, "in that case I
shall have to dramatize it."—Littell.Mr. Chips—Mr. Greathead, I want to
map out a line of journalistic study for
you.
Young assistant—I am pretty well up
to newspaper knowledge as it is, sir.Mr. Chips—I am aware of that, Mr.
Greathead, but you know too much. I
would suggest that you devote one hour
each day to forgetting something.—Chips.Professor—To what did Xenophon owe
his reputation?
Student—Principally to the fact that his
name commenced with an X, and came
so handy for handwriting.—Littell.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or
limbs, use an